DA 93
.H25 B7
Copy 1

Class DA93

Book H25B7

DOBELL COLLECTION

MEMOIRS

OF

THE LIFE, WRITINGS, AND CHARACTER

OF

HENRY HATCHER,

AUTHOR OF

"The History of Salisbury."

BY

JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A., &c.

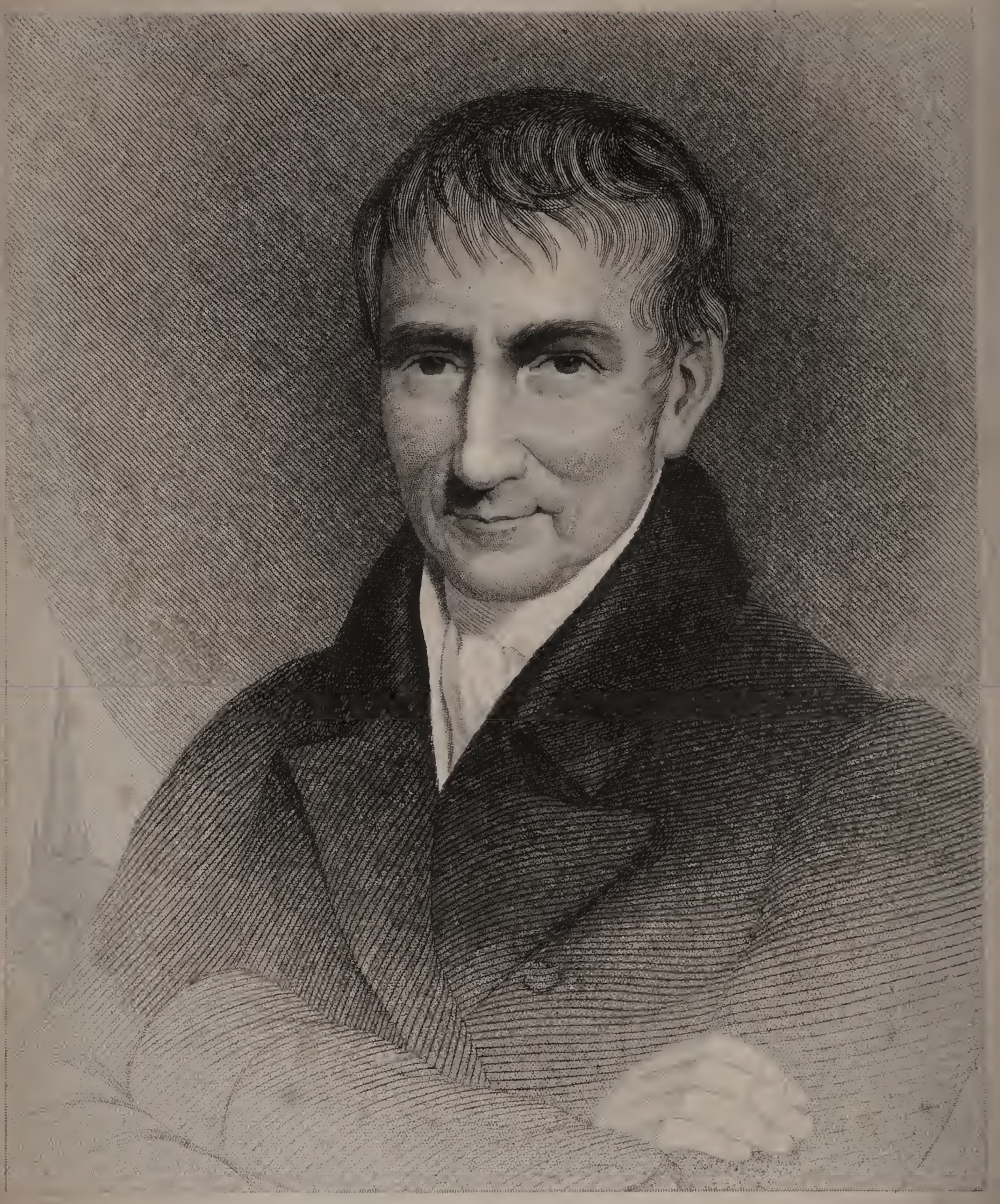
LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BURTON STREET.

M.DCCC.XLVII.

[SEE LAST PAGE OF WRAPPER.]

646
1593



ENGRAVED BY G.F. STORM FROM A PICTURE BY W GRAY

H Hatcher

Engraved Title to Vol. III to accompany BETTON'S AUTO BIOGRAPHY

MEMOIRS

OF

THE LIFE, WRITINGS, AND CHARACTER,

OF

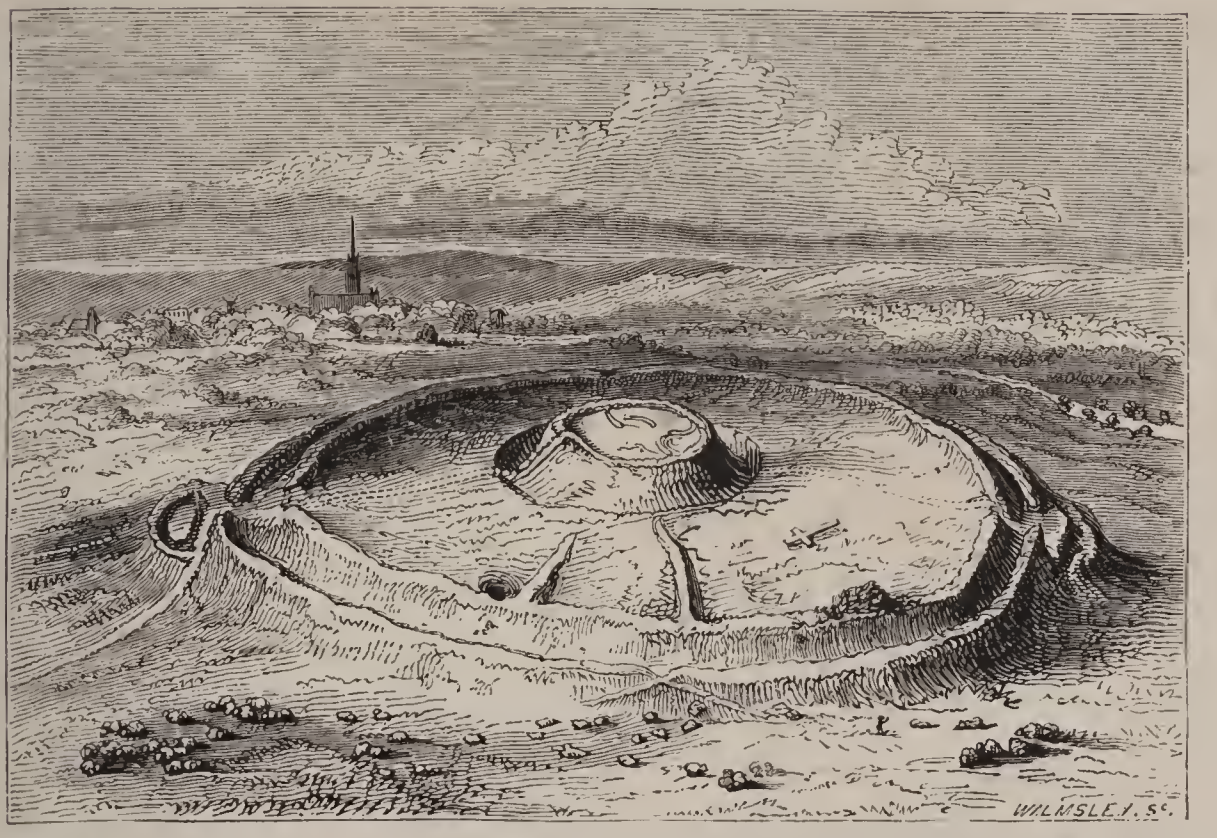
HENRY HATCHER,

AUTHOR OF

"The History of Salisbury," &c.

BY

JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A., &c.



Drawn by F. W. Fairholt, from a Model by W. H. Hatcher. Diameter of the Works, from East to West, 1900 feet.

VIEW OF OLD SARUM, LOOKING SOUTH.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. BRITTON, TO ACCOMPANY HIS

Auto-biography.

M.DCCC.XLVII.

DA93
.H25 I37

205449
'13

C. WHITING, BEAUFORT HOUSE, STRAND.

TO

WILLIAM HENRY HATCHER, ESQ.,

CIVIL ENGINEER.

My dear Sir,

As the only child of my late lamented friend, Henry Hatcher, whose Memoirs are here submitted to the perusal of yourself and others, who may desire to know something of his career in life, and the varied talents he possessed, I address them to you, in the conviction that no person can be so well qualified as yourself to appreciate their truthfulness, fairness, and completeness. You must feel peculiar affection for the memory, as well as jealousy for the permanent fame, of a Parent, who, on every occasion, manifested the utmost anxiety for your comprehensive education, so admirably adapted to inculcate correct discipline of thought and action, and thereby to secure your constant welfare in life.

Knowing that you have hitherto acted up to every principle and maxim which that Parent enjoined, I feel assured that you will persevere in the same course, and thereby ensure for yourself both worldly honour and lasting happiness.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Your sincere Friend,

J. BRITTON.

February 25, 1847.

PREFACE.

On the 13th of December last I received a letter from the late Henry Hatcher, in which he wrote as follows:—"You and I both started in life at no great distance from each other in space, and but little more in regard to time.* We have, in many respects, followed the same pursuits, and under the impulse of similar feelings. While, however, I have spent what I consider as a busy life, to very little purpose, *you* have performed a series of useful labours, which cannot fail to embalm your memory. At a time when our national antiquities, especially our ancient architecture, were little regarded and less studied, you struck out a new path, and may justly boast of having done more to preserve and illustrate them than any other man of the age in which you have lived. Whatever may

* I cannot find much parallelism in our subsequent progress: I was born in 1771, at Kington St. Michael's; Hatcher in 1777, at Kemble,—two secluded rural villages in North Wiltshire. I derived but little advantage from school-education; he had early instruction, and almost in his boyhood became a teacher of languages: I was shut out from the society of persons of learning and literature till I had arrived at my twenty-seventh year: he was initiated in literature and associated with its professors even before he attained manhood; he was daily ensconced in a well-stored library for many successive years; whilst I was immured in a damp, cobwebbed cellar, for nearly six years, at the most precious period of life for acquiring the rudiments of thought and learning.

His career, acquirements, and literary works are explained in the ensuing pages, and, if life and health be granted to me for a few more months, my own may be read in the Auto-biography which I am now preparing for the press.

have been the opinions of your contemporaries, the time is fast approaching when your services will be candidly and warmly acknowledged. I am impatient for the appearance of your Auto-biography, and earnestly hope that Heaven may not only give you strength and spirits for its completion, but as long a period of honoured age and tranquil enjoyment afterwards as you can reasonably desire."

Such a generous wish and testimonial from a person I so much esteemed, and who departed suddenly from this world within two days after writing the above lines, not only made a strong impression on my feelings, but induced me to write the ensuing Memoir of his career in life,—of his character as a man, and of his talents as an author. Nearly forty years have elapsed since I first became acquainted with him, and in that period of time we have kept up a frequent correspondence on literary and archæological topics. Hence I acquired an intimate knowledge of the excellent qualities of his head and heart, and reciprocated all his solicitudes, and sympathised with his pursuits, and literary undertakings. His residence in Salisbury, where I first tasted the pleasure and excitement of studying and admiring Christian Architecture, in the unique and unparalleled cathedral of that city; and where also I was led to reflect with wonder on the marvellous monument of Stonehenge, brought us into contact at the beginning of the present century; and congeniality of pursuits led to a confidential and friendly intercourse which increased with years.

Revering the memory of my lamented friend, admiring his zeal and indefatigable devotion to study, his learned

and laborious investigations and elucidations of the History of the Cathedral, and the City of Salisbury; and sympathising with him in the mortifying and insulting treatment he received in connection with his last work, I am impelled to submit the following pages to the candid consideration of his friends, and the literary public, who, I am assured, will ultimately and permanently render him, as well as his biographer, justice.

It gratified me to learn that shortly before his decease the pupils of my late friend had raised by subscription nearly one hundred pounds, with the object of presenting to him a service of plate, or some other token of their gratitude and affection. Another party of his friends proposed to raise a *Cenotaph* to his memory, within the Cathedral, whose history he had written. On hearing of this plan I offered to present an appropriate design for such memorial, but have forborne to enter into competition with the Messrs. Osmond, the respectable sculptors of Salisbury, who had anticipated me by a similar tribute, and which I doubt not but they will execute in a tasteful and satisfactory manner.

In conclusion, my acknowledgements and thanks are due to Mr. W. H. Hatcher, to Mr. Frederick Webb, a favourite pupil and confidential friend of the late Mr. Hatcher, and to Mr. William Yarrell, the eminent zoologist, for useful information and assistance in the ensuing Memoir.

J. B.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Introductory Remarks—Biography, Topography—The Quarrels of Authors . 1

Hatcher's Birth and Education—Becomes Amanuensis to the Rev. W. Coxe . 4

Explores numerous Barrows on Salisbury Plain—Stonehenge 5

Discussions on the Celts and Goths 6

Hatcher publishes a "Translation of Richard of Cirencester's Description of Britain" 7

Remarks on the Authenticity of that Work—Dr. Stukeley's Manuscripts—Bertram's Letters 9

Hatcher's Literary Pursuits with Mr. Coxe 11

Writes the "History of Salisbury Cathedral" for Dodsworth . . . 12

Appointed Postmaster of Salisbury 13

Leaves the Post-office, and establishes a School . . . . . ib.

Writes "An Historical and Descriptive Account of New Sarum" . . . 16

Engages to write the "History of Salisbury" for Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "Modern Wiltshire" 17

Mr. Benson claims the Authorship of that Work 18

Account of their Controversy, with Reflections thereon . . . . 19—26

Description of the Work—Notice of Dr. Maton—Appendix of Documents 26–29

Antiquarian Investigations—Congress of the Archæological Association . . 30

Mr. Hatcher's Death 31

Testimonial and proposed Cenotaph in Salisbury Cathedral 32

Personal Qualifications, and Literary Attainments . . . . . ib.

Knowledge of Archæology 34

His views on the subject of Education 36

MEMOIRS

OF

HENRY HATCHER.

AUTHENTIC and discriminating *Biography* is an essential branch of Literature: for, whilst it tends to illustrate the personal history and the intellectual powers of an individual, it affords data and materials for developing the history of his age and country.

What Biography is to general Literature, Topography is to History. The man who devotes his time and his abilities to elucidate the annals of a particular locality, is a substantial benefactor to the general Historian. Such a man was HENRY HATCHER, whose simple career in life I am about to describe; and who, in his "History of Salisbury," has given to the world a literary legacy of such intrinsic value as must perpetuate his name to distant ages.

The *Science of Topography* has not hitherto been duly studied and appreciated. There are a few important works in which its powers and utility have been successfully demonstrated; but it has been often trifled with and misemployed: its genuine historical qualities and attributes being too often utterly unknown to those who have attempted to write accounts of particular places.*

* I have endeavoured to define and describe its varied characteristics and utility in an "Essay on Topography," published by the "Wiltshire Topographical Society." 4to. 1843.

Salisbury has been, and still is, a peculiar city. The records of its foundation and growth; its vicissitudes in warfare and in peace, in famine, plague, and prosperity; its civic and ecclesiastical chronicles; will be found to illustrate many of the most remarkable events in the annals of the nation; whilst, in other instances, they verify and narrate curious facts and circumstances immediately belonging to the locality.

All of these are carefully deduced and defined in Hatcher's valuable "History of Old and New Sarum," for that work is founded on genuine evidence and indubitable record; and, whilst it displays an unusual combination of zeal, industry, learning, and varied talents, it shews the rise, progress, and fluctuations of the English government and the English people, from the æra of Celtic colonization down to the present century.

In the course of the ensuing notice I shall have occasion to add another chapter to the lamentable catalogue and narratives of the "Quarrels of Authors," as recorded by Mr. D'Israeli. Since his work was published many other instances might be enumerated. The literary man is generally considered as belonging to the *genus irritabile;* but were he not possessed of this acute sensibility, this quickness of perception and excitement, he would be unfitted for the profession of Authorship. That faculty of the mind which is called intellectuality, or genius, derives its chief pleasure in the acquirement and dissemination of knowledge, and he who is endowed with it cannot fail to be annoyed by any thing that may be said or insinuated against his personal character or writings. Yet, of the many literary persons I have known, I cannot refer to one who was less likely to be involved in controversy, or quarrel, than my esteemed friend, Hatcher. Naturally placid, temperate and philosophic, he pursued his studies and occupation with a tenor of mind at once equable and forbearing. Jealous and envious of no one, he loved learning for its own sake, and diligently studied to attain it, in its most extended sense. He seemed never to tire in his researches and investigations; but, on the contrary, acquired new energies and

fresh stimuli from each successive labour. The insatiable appetite for knowledge seemed rather to increase than to be appeased "by what it fed on." Believing that the fame which he had justly earned, by seven years literary labour on his "History of Salisbury," was about to be wrested from him in the latter part of his life, we cannot be surprised if he expressed his feelings in a tone of indignation little accordant with his ordinary suavity and amiability.

I commenced this memoir in the expectation of comprising it within a few pages, and with the intention of introducing it into my own Auto-Biography: for that work will necessarily embrace brief notices of my literary and artistic friends, particularly of those who have been connected with my various publications. Henry Hatcher was one of these; and he has, moreover, strong claims on my sympathies and esteem, from many years' intimacy, and from congeniality of studies and pursuits. Frequent correspondence, and occasional personal intercourse with him, together with information freely afforded by his son, since his decease, have, I trust, enabled me to give a judicious and faithful account of the principal events in his life, as well as of his literary works and merits.

Though a modest and retiring man, moving and acting in a very limited sphere, with a name but little known in the wide world of letters, he was not only eminently qualified to adorn it, but has rendered it truly valuable service. Hatcher's early situation in life was peculiar. Even in boyhood he was placed in a position which fostered his young and ardent desire to acquire a knowledge of languages and of books; being tutor in four academies before he attained the age of seventeen, when he was engaged as Amanuensis to the Reverend William Coxe. Intimately associated with that gentleman's future career of authorship, Hatcher was comparatively abstracted from the active world; he became, in fact, a sort of novice in a cloister, and thus pursued a quiet, but toilsome course of intense study and literary labour for many years.

This connexion and occupation could not fail to make strong impressions on a mind so plastic and retentive as that of Hatcher.

The peculiar character and associations of the country in which the Reverend Author was placed, were alike calculated to influence and give a permanent bias to the studies of his juvenile amanuensis: and we may confidently attribute Hatcher's partiality for antiquarian and topographical literature to the researches and investigations which he made in early life, as the unknown, but diligent, assistant of Mr. Coxe.

But that I may not anticipate events, or disconnect a regular narrative, it will be necessary to detail certain particulars of his birth, parentage, and career in life; which, although they may be comprised in a short compass, are calculated to furnish abundant matter for useful comment and reflection.

Henry Hatcher was born on the 14th of May, 1777. In his edition of *Richard of Cirencester* he mentions that historian as his "townsman;" but, strictly speaking, he was a native of the village of Kemble, in the vicinity of Cirencester; his father being a small farmer and landholder in that parish.

He received his earliest tuition at a school in Cirencester, and, on the removal of his parents to Salisbury, about 1790, he was placed under the care of Mr. West of that city, with whom he made considerable progress in the classics, mathematics, and other branches of education. When he was only fourteen years old, he was engaged as a junior assistant in the same school, and within the next three years he filled the like situation successively in the schools of the Reverend Dr. Evans, in the Close, Salisbury; Mr. Ward, Southampton; and the Reverend Mr. Dusetoy, of Petersfield: and thus acquired that experience in tuition which proved most valuable to him in after years.

About the close of the year 1794, or the beginning of 1795, he was engaged as amanuensis and secretary to the Reverend William Coxe, Rector of Bemerton, in Wiltshire, who had acquired some literary fame by his published "Travels in Switzerland, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark." In the spring of 1795 he accom-

panied that gentleman to London, and there formed a friendship with Mr. Yarrell, the eminent naturalist, which continued without interruption until his death.

In 1796, Mr. Coxe published an edition of "Gay's Fables," with notes, and a Life of the Author (8vo); also an Essay "On the Secret Tribunals of Westphalia." These publications were followed, two years afterwards, by "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole," in three quarto volumes; in which, as well as in the previous works, Hatcher assisted the Reverend Author.

About the year 1800, Mr. Coxe commenced an "Historical Tour in Monmouthshire;" and was led by the nature of the subjects involved in that undertaking, to explore the Roman Roads in his own County,—Wiltshire;—which occupied his attention during the space of two years. He was ably supported in his investigations by Hatcher, who, even at that early period, manifested much zeal and knowledge in Topographical and Antiquarian pursuits. He suggested to Mr. Coxe that a sum of Fifty Pounds, which had been subscribed to raise the lately fallen trilithon at Stonehenge, might be advantageously employed in exploring some of the numerous barrows on Salisbury Plain. The suggestion was acquiesced in, and the opening of the barrows was commenced on the 27th of May, 1802. It was continued to a great extent by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare; and Hatcher was usually present with the Baronet, Mr. Coxe, Mr. Cunnington, and others, on such occasions.*

* The fall of one of the large trilithons of Stonehenge, in 1797, was a remarkable event in the history of that remarkable monument. It excited the attention and comments of many antiquaries, and gave a new attraction to the ancient remains on Salisbury Plain. Mr. Cunnington, of Heytesbury, on the south-western borders of the Plain, was induced to explore many of the castrametations, earth-works, barrows, &c., in the vicinity of his abode, and had collected a great quantity of British and Roman urns, coins, celts, fibulæ, and other vestiges of former ages. He was in the habit of sending me accounts and drawings of many of these, in consequence of my announcement of a work on "The Beauties of Wiltshire," two volumes, which I published in 1801. About that time Sir Richard Hoare purchased Mr. Cunnington's collection, and prohibited that gentleman from furnishing me with further information on the subject. This injunction my friend faithfully complied

In the autumn of the same year, Hatcher accompanied Mr. Coxe to examine the Roman Roads and other antiquities of Dorsetshire; and the zeal of the latter for topographical pursuits being quickened by these proceedings, he conceived the plan of writing a History of Wiltshire; and circulated a prospectus announcing his design.

In arranging and transcribing for the press Mr. Coxe's "Tour in Monmouthshire" (2 vols. 4to, 1801), a great variety of curious and interesting archæological matter necessarily came under Hatcher's review: for that county abounds with numerous vestiges of the ancient Britons, Romans, Saxons, Normans, and other subsequent occupants. A few years afterwards, Sir Richard Hoare (who was an intimate friend and associate of Mr. Coxe) published his translation of "Giraldus Cambrensis' Itinerary of Wales" (4to, 1806), in the preparation of which he consulted and employed Hatcher. Simultaneously with these publications there was much discussion and controversy amongst historical and antiquarian critics respecting the first peopling of Britain, and the origin and migrations of the Celts, Goths, and other ancient nations. Besides Mr. Coxe and Sir Richard Hoare; John Pinkerton, William Owen, Sharon Turner, Robert Southey, and others became engaged in the discussion, which was also taken up by the Edinburgh and other reviews. "A Vindication of the Celts," Pinkerton's "Geography," and Southey's "Madoc," likewise attracted the particular notice and study of readers on the subject.*

with, but continued his correspondence and personal intercourse with me to the time of his death. The whole of his information and drawings, with much additional matter, was published by Sir Richard Hoare, in two folio Volumes, entitled "The History of Ancient Wiltshire" (Vol. i., South Wiltshire, 1810.—Vol. ii., North Wiltshire, 1821). The first Volume is appropriately dedicated to the Memory of William Cunnington, "whose interesting collections and important discoveries," gave origin to the work.

* At this time I had the pleasure of being intimate with the above gentlemen, and heard many of their conversations and contentions. Pinkerton was an intemperate and unscrupulous writer, as well as a pertinacious theorist; and, having espoused a cause, would often resort to dogmatic assertion, misquotation, false reference, and

Hatcher had acquired a confirmed partiality for such pursuits, and was thence induced to publish, in 1809, the original text, with a translation and notes, of Richard of Cirencester's "Description of Britain."* This volume he printed anonymously, and dedicated it to the Reverend Wm. Coxe, "in testimony of respect and gratitude."

The present is not a place to discuss the authenticity and proper degree of credit due to the treatise of Richard, the Monk of Westminster, a question which is briefly argued by Hatcher in his Preface. Written, or professing to have been written, in the fourteenth century, the Manuscript remained undiscovered till 1747, when Charles Julius Bertram, professor of the English Language at the Royal Marine Academy at Copenhagen, sent a transcript of the whole to

other subterfuge to aid or bolster up his opinions. Of this, he is convicted in the "Vindication of the Celts," published anonymously, but mainly written by Mr. Coxe, and submitted to the revisal of Mr. Owen, Sir Richard Hoare, Mr. Cunnington, the Reverend Thomas Leman, and Mr. Hatcher. Pinkerton criticised it with much bitterness, in the second volume of the Edinburgh Review. Mr. Sharon Turner was at the same time actively and zealously engaged on his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," which he wrote in an inflated style, in imitation of Gibbon, whence the first edition excited but little attention. He afterwards nearly re-wrote the work, and made it progressively popular. In the interesting "Life of William Taylor, of Norwich," are many letters by Southey respecting "Madoc," and the literature, reviews, &c., of the period referred to.

* "The Description of Britain, translated from Richard of Cirencester; with the Original Treatise, De Situ Britanniæ; and a Commentary on the Itinerary; illustrated with Maps." London: 8vo, p. 320. (A few large paper copies were printed.) He had originally purposed to dedicate this work to the Rev. Thomas Leman, as an acknowledgement of the important assistance he had received from that gentleman in the loan of his manuscript commentary on Richard's Itinerary, and in his examination and revision of the work while being printed. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Leman to Hatcher explains the reason of the change of his intentions:—"I should think it would be better to dedicate your work to some person more known in the world than myself, and as I wish that the sale of it may remunerate you for your trouble, consult Mr. Coxe about your patron—suppose Lord Pembroke, Mr. Penruddock Wyndham, or the Bishop of Cloyne, or Sir Richard Colt Hoare."

Dr. Stukeley. That enthusiastic and zealous antiquary published an analysis of the work, with the "Itinerary," ten years afterwards; when the original was also printed at Copenhagen, by Bertram, in an octavo volume, which embraced in addition, the works of Gildas and Nennius. This volume had become very scarce, and Hatcher made fruitless endeavours to procure a copy in London, and from Copenhagen. Mr. Coxe supplied him with that which he used for reprinting and translating, and the favour is duly acknowledged in the Preface, as well as "his kind advice and inspection during the progress of the work."

Hatcher also records his obligations to the Bishop of Cloyne,* to the Reverend Thomas Leman,* to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and to William Owen, Esq., for various communications on the subject of the work.†

I am permitted by my energetic and kind friend Mr. C. Roach Smith to quote some passages from Hatcher's letters to him relating to this publication. In one, he says, "I have perhaps no right to complain of the fate which has attended my Richard of Cirencester. I sent it into the world without a name, and ought not to wonder that it has been kidnapped." (August, 1845.) In July, 1846, he says, "I intended to have drawn up a short memoir relative to Richard of Cirencester, for the Gloucester meeting [of the British Archæological Association], and might have asserted his claims to be regarded as an authority, but in my present case, I fear I must not engage for any thing. The last six months have shaken me

* The learned Bishop Bennett and his congenial friend, Mr. Leman, of Bath, devoted several successive summers in traversing the course of certain lines of Roman Road in England; and wrote copious notes of their observations, &c. Those by the latter are preserved in the Literary Institution, at Bath: the substance of them being communicated to me for the *Beauties of England* and its accompanying *Atlas*. The Bishop's observations were presented to Messrs. Lysons, for their "Magna Britannia."

† The manuscript notes and remarks of these gentlemen on Hatcher's text are in the possession of his son.

sadly." In December last, he writes, "Captain Joliffe called my attention to the Gentleman's Magazine (Oct. 1846),* for the observations on Richard of Cirencester. After all they are only fighting with the wind. In my edition, I gave up, long ago, his description of Britain and his Chronology, except the account of the rank held by the British Towns, which was only known from Richard, and has in most particulars been verified. But what no cavilling can set aside, is his Itinerary. No forger could have guessed at the existence of Roman Roads not known even to our native antiquaries, and this in more instances than one. As for poor Bertram, the sneers at him are as unmerited as they are ridiculous. Even Widmore, the Librarian of Westminster, is not spared, though his communications are palpably authentic. I intended once to have set this question at rest, but that time is now gone by."

It is not generally known that the original letters from Bertram to Dr. Stukeley, respecting the manuscript of Richard of Cirencester, are now in my possession, together with the whole of the Doctor's Diaries, and also numerous Manuscripts and Sketches. The letters extend over a period of two years, and satisfactorily exonerate Stukeley from a participation in the fraud, if, indeed, any was committed by Bertram. Some years ago I submitted the correspondence to a friend whose attainments render him highly qualified to form an opinion on the subject; the Reverend Joseph Hunter. That gentleman favoured me with a letter, wherein he adverts to the very suspicious manner in which Bertram professes to have obtained possession of the original manuscript. An Englishman (he states), who had been wild in his youth, had stolen it out of a larger manuscript in an English Library: he gave it to Bertram, at Copenhagen, and enjoined him to keep it secret. Bertram suffered no one to see the said manuscript. "In fact," says Mr. Hunter, "there is every reason to conclude that no eye ever was permitted to fall upon it but Bertram's. He made the copy,

* This contains a translation, from the Rheinisches Museum, of Mr. Wex's Dissertation on Richard of Cirencester.

and the engraving of the Map, with his own hands. When Stukeley suggested that the manuscript should be deposited in the British Museum, and offered to purchase it for that purpose, Bertram would not listen to the proposal. No one is known to have seen it, Bertram living;—no one pretends to have heard of it, Bertram dead." Coupling these circumstances with such of the internal evidence as tends to render the authenticity of the work doubtful, Mr. Hunter expresses strong suspicions upon the matter; but he observes, "for my own part, I must profess, at present, a want of conviction either way: but then I ought to add that I have never given the subject that minute and complete examination, out of which conviction can alone result; a work indeed, which,—I believe, I speak within compass when I say it,—would require five or six months of close and constant attention. In fact, it would require the complete mastery of the whole scope of the Roman Geography of Britain, and the disposal of certain theories on that subject, each of which would be of itself a study."

More elaborate, therefore, and intricate, than the Rowleian controversy, or the Shakspere forgeries, this question has hitherto remained, like the authorship of the "Letters of Junius,"* one of the mysteries of literature; and an approximation to the truth is, perhaps, the utmost that can be anticipated.

To return to the narrative of Hatcher's industrious but unob-

* Many attempts have been made to explain and identify the author of these famed political epistles, which, indeed, like the works of Shakspere, are almost smothered by the weight of commentaries. Yet, in spite of the learning, zeal, diligence, and varied information of the different writers who have published volumes and pamphlets on the subject, not one of them has satisfied the public scepticism. Undismayed by these failures I shall venture another guess—shall adduce new facts and evidence—shall name persons peculiarly and pre-eminently qualified, at the time, to furnish all the information these letters contained, and who were personally and politically adapted to carry on the ambushed warfare they had commenced. That the subject should be involved in difficulty and perplexity is natural and reasonable, for the Letters aimed at radical reform, their object was to expose vice and villany, and consequently provoke the rogue and the villain. I hope and believe that I shall unmask the face, withdraw the curtain, and dissipate the shade.

trusive career. Antiquities and Topography continued to be his favourite studies long after they had been abandoned by his friend Mr. Coxe. That gentleman, indeed, appears to have pursued them for a few years only, under a temporary impulse; being at the same time engaged upon "Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole," and a new edition of his "Travels in Switzerland;" both of which works were published in 1802. He soon after commenced a "History of the House of Austria" (3 vols. 4to, 1807), and relinquished his contemplated County History.

In 1811 Hatcher assisted his patron in "The Literary Life and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet;" and afterwards in the "History of the Bourbon Kings of Spain" (1813). In the preface to the latter work, the author thus honourably mentions the useful aid afforded by his amanuensis. "I cannot close my Preface without acknowledging my obligations to my faithful and intelligent secretary, Mr. Hatcher, for the very great advantages which I have derived from his assistance, in preparing this work for the press; and in particular from his knowledge of the Spanish and Portuguese languages. His modesty prevented me from making this acknowledgement in my former publications; but I can no longer withhold this tribute of my esteem and gratitude, for his literary services, during a period of sixteen years."

Mr. Hatcher's next literary occupation was in connexion with the most interesting ecclesiastical edifice in this country. In 1814, I issued the first portion of my "History and Illustrations of Salisbury Cathedral;" being the commencement of the extensive work known under the general title of the *Cathedral Antiquities*. I had long contemplated such a volume, and had announced it for speedy publication in 1812; adding that it was advertised before the completion of the *Architectural Antiquities* (on which I was then engaged), in consequence of my being informed that "unless I proceeded with it, another person, or persons, would supersede, or oppose me." At the same time I claimed "no further patronage than the intrinsic quality of my publication might deserve."

These remarks had reference to a projected volume on the same Cathedral, and in the same style and mode of execution as my own, which had been undertaken in competition with mine, by William Dodsworth, the Verger of the Cathedral. With that gentleman, who, though far from being a literary man, was superior to his position in life, I had been, and continued throughout our rivalry, on terms of intimacy and friendship. I had known Hatcher for some time as the secretary of Mr. Coxe (who in 1805 had been appointed Archdeacon of Wiltshire), and have now before me the first letter which I received from him on literary subjects. This is dated the 23rd of May, 1813; and is a reply to an application for assistance in examining the Episcopal Registers at Salisbury; to enable me, if possible, to excel the work announced by Dodsworth. His response is so truly honourable to his integrity and his feelings, that I am induced to quote it: "I imagine when you wrote you were not aware of the situation in which I stand with regard to Mr. Dodsworth, who, as you know, is compiling an account of our Cathedral. From a desire to serve an old and intimate friend, I undertook to examine for him the Books of that Establishment; and the Dean and Chapter, who granted him the permission, did me the honour to give me access to their Records, under proper restrictions. *A trust of this kind is sacred;* and of course I cannot consider myself as master of the information I may obtain by such a search, *even for my own use.* In any other way, I shall readily give you any hint in my power; but I should deceive you, were I not candidly to confess that the time which I am able to devote to antiquities is scanty, and my means limited."

Of course I was left to prepare the literary portion of my "Salisbury Cathedral" without the advantages enjoyed by Dodsworth and Hatcher, both of whom were resident in the City:—and I have always admitted that Hatcher's volume surpassed mine in its Historical facts. My competitor had likewise the benefit of Frederick Nash's assistance in the Illustrations; for that gentleman, although visiting Salisbury expressly to make Drawings for me, and at my

expense, was not actuated by similar feelings to those expressed by Hatcher, and most unscrupulously transferred his services to my rival, Dodsworth.*

In his Preface that gentleman says; " my acknowledgements are due to my friend Mr. Hatcher, to whom I owe the information drawn from the Records of the Establishment. I am also greatly indebted to him for his kind assistance in the arrangement and composition of the work." The following passage, however, from a letter by Hatcher to Robert Benson, Esq. (*Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 1, 1843), shows more clearly the extent of his connexion with the volume:—"Mr. Dodsworth had engaged to publish a History of the Cathedral, relying on the promise of assistance from Mr. Luxford, who then edited the Salisbury Journal. But that gentleman died, and he found a formidable competitor in Mr. Britton, who was about to commence his splendid series of Cathedral Histories with Salisbury. In his embarrassment he applied to me, and I bore him through it, *disinterestedly*. To those who know the warmth of his feelings, I need not assert, that I restrained the expression of his gratitude. The book was immediately ascribed to me; but I may add, that I was almost the last person in the city to admit it to be mine."

In 1817, the Office of Postmaster at Salisbury became vacant. Mr. Hatcher was receiving from Mr. Coxe at that time about 150*l.* per annum; and, therefore, gladly availed himself of the influence of that gentleman, and his patron, the Earl of Pembroke, to obtain the appointment referred to; in which, besides the usual perquisites of a Country Postmaster, he was to receive an annual income of 170*l.* After quitting Mr. Coxe he, however, continued to assist him in his literary pursuits, being frequently at Bemerton, and writing much for him at home. This co-operation is acknowledged by the Archdeacon in his " Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough,"

* In my Auto-biography will be found a brief explanation of this occurrence, and of other dishonourable transactions by artists, relating to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to Fonthill Abbey, &c.

(3 vols., 4to, 1817—19) in the following terms:—"In enumerating a list of those who have contributed their aid, it would be injustice not to repeat my grateful acknowledgements to Mr. Hatcher, my late secretary, now postmaster of Salisbury, for his able and indefatigable exertions, in preparing these Memoirs for the press."

In 1817, Mr. Hatcher was married to Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Amor, of Wilsford, near Devizes, and in 1821, his only son, William Henry Hatcher, was born.

His reasons for leaving the Post Office are detailed in a letter to me, dated Christmas day, 1822, in which he says, "I shall be most happy to promote your views by any means in my power: not, remember, from any temptation of fee or reward, but from the real pleasure I shall feel in making some return for your friendly attentions. We have once wooed the same mistress; but as she found no difficulty in admitting a plurality of husbands, we may quietly shake hands, and sit down in peace and charity towards each other. You will, perhaps, be in some degree surprised to hear that I am about to relinquish the Post Office. The fact is, that I have for some time found the duty attached to it rather more than my strength would bear; and at the present time attempts have been made to extend the period of attendance so far, and abridge my assistants so much, that any further struggle was out of the question. I have been besides treated in the manner the least justifiable, in being kept in ignorance of certain petty frauds said to be committed by my clerk, for nearly four months, though daily subject to the risk of being unconsciously implicated in them; without taking into account the many ways in which a person at once artful and dishonest might have injured, if not ruined me, at least in reputation. The detail tells very little to the credit of the principal agent employed in it; but I am happy to exonerate Mr. Freeling from any knowledge of a transaction so repugnant to his feelings as a gentleman.*

* Mr. (afterwards Sir Francis) Freeling, throughout the whole transaction, testified a sincere and friendly feeling towards Hatcher, and strongly expressed his regret that he persisted in his intention to resign the appointment.

"My present plan is to establish a school, for which I have made preparations, and taken a house. I have received great encouragement, and intend to commence my operations at Lady Day. I think I shall begin with ten pupils, and I shall, perhaps, never want more than twenty. The enclosed cards will give you some idea of my system, which is rather out of the ordinary way. I do not intend to rear scions for Divinity, Physic, and Law, but for *the active business of life;* and my object is to give the elder class that species of finish, which is rarely attained at a mere classical school. If you can serve me by your kind recommendation, I know I shall have no occasion to ask you."

Hatcher entered warmly upon his new course of life; but finding the house which he had taken for the purpose, in the parish of Fisherton-Anger, inconvenient, he removed his school about two years afterwards to Endless Street, Salisbury, where he continued to reside until his death. In August, 1829, he wrote to me in the following language:—"I fear I shall never have time to meddle with the History of Salisbury. With half a hundred noisy and idle youths to superintend, it is not possible to give long and steady attention to any thing. Sir Richard Hoare himself, I understand, will undertake the account of Salisbury, for his History of Wiltshire. He once much wished me to take it in hand; but I then found antiquarian investigation as little compatible with the mechanical duties of the Post-Office, as I should now with those of a school. However, there is one comfort: the trade of a schoolmaster is the best in point of profit that I have yet exercised, and I prefer solid pudding to empty praise." Very shortly afterwards I was gratified to receive a more positive assurance of the success attending his professional avocations. "For my own part," he says, "I find tolerable occupation for my time in inculcating the mysteries of the Latin grammar; and though my employment wants the zest and novelty which I have found in others, it answers my purpose very well. It gives me all the comforts, and even luxuries, I want; and if I go on as I have hitherto done, it will enable me to

do something for old age or a wet day. I am philosopher enough to think this the *summum bonum*. In saying, however, I confine my attention to Latin grammar, I asserted too much. I have lately rubbed the rust off my Anglo-Saxon; and really find almost as much pleasure in so dry and confined a pursuit, as I have found in others much more varied and apparently more attractive."

Hatcher's old friend and patron, Archdeacon Coxe, died in the month of June, 1828, having remembered and complimented his confidential amanuensis in his last Will, with a legacy of two hundred and twenty pounds. During his life he had often intimated his wish that Hatcher should become his biographer ; but this desire was frustrated by certain proceedings on the part of Mr. Coxe's surviving relatives, which Hatcher always regarded as unhandsome towards himself. They were carried on with a total disregard to the decided wish of Mr. Coxe; whose memory has consequently been deprived of that honour which his faithful secretary alone, from long and intimate connexion with his patron, could adequately secure for it.

Hatcher's quiet career presents nothing further to record until we reach the year 1834, when he produced a small volume of 170 pages, entitled, " An Historical and Descriptive Account of New Sarum." This anonymous volume was the condensed result of many years' collections for the topography and history of the city of his adoption. He gave the publisher, Mr. Clapperton, permission to print 500 copies, without any pecuniary remuneration. Writing to me, with a presentation volume, he observes: " I have no objection to be known as the author of this little tract. You will, I hope, find it contains a good deal of original information. My view of the Roman and Saxon period has the merit of novelty, and yet I am satisfied it is true. The more I traverse the ground, and I have done it foot by foot, the more I am confirmed in my opinion. I have myself not the slightest interest in the work; but it may serve the purpose of Clapperton to get it announced, or brought into notice."

In the autumn of the same year (1834) he was pleasingly occupied

in making a ground plan of the *original Cathedral of Old Sarum;* traces of the foundation of which, had then become visible, and excited much attention. He wrote an interesting paper on this subject. About the same time, he discovered among the muniments of Salisbury Cathedral, a manuscript copy of the Institutions, or Ordinale of Bishop Osmund, of which he also wrote an account.

Sir Richard Hoare expressed a wish that Hatcher should allow him to include these in his intended history of Old and New Sarum, and thus writes to the latter, in 1835. "As I am writing the history of Old Sarum, your memoir will be a great addition to it, and appear in a fitter place than in the Archæologia." He assented to this request; and shortly afterwards Sir Richard renewed a proposal, which had been declined by Hatcher in 1817, to prepare a History of Salisbury, as a portion of the "Modern Wiltshire."

That work had been undertaken by Sir Richard as a companion to his "Ancient Wiltshire," already noticed; but finding the History of the whole county too arduous to be performed by any individual, he endeavoured to induce some of his literary friends to write particular hundreds. A few years after Hatcher's refusal to undertake the History of Salisbury, Sir Richard had applied to Mr. R. Benson of that city, then a young man, pursuing his legal studies, to attempt that portion; and from 1821 to 1835, that gentleman was understood to be occupied in collecting materials, and writing the said work. Nothing, however, appears to have been prepared for the press, and Sir Richard Hoare, who felt anxious for its publication, again urged Hatcher to write the Salisbury. At first he hesitated; but finally agreed to do so, and Mr. Benson's papers were transferred to him in August, 1836.

From that time, until the end of 1843, Hatcher devoted every moment he could spare from his daily avocations, to the projected "History of Salisbury." But in the final publication of that elaborate work, he became painfully involved in a literary dispute with Mr. Benson, who, as a native of Salisbury, and a barrister;—as well as from his station in life, and his attainments;—was well qualified to

render useful services to his natal city, and to him who might undertake its history. To this tantalising event in the life of my once esteemed friend, I have alluded in an earlier page. Knowing, as I do, the whole origin, progress, and termination of the quarrel, I am enabled to give a concise, perspicuous, and I hope, an impartial account of it: and in doing so, I shall bear in mind the language of the poet, and

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

It is difficult for any person otherwise unacquainted with the subject, to understand the true state of the case from the pamphlets issued by the parties; but I trust that my long experience in the "art, trade, and mystery" of authorship, will entitle my evidence to some credit in the court of conscience and justice.

It is to me quite clear that both parties erred at the commencement of the dispute, and that both were somewhat too pertinacious. Mr. Benson, finding that the task of writing a History of Salisbury would require more time, with more personal and mental labour, than he was either qualified or disposed to bestow upon it, was doubtless glad to be released by Sir Richard from the toil; and when, at length, the papers were assigned to Hatcher, he expressed his obligations for being thus relieved of a load of responsibility and solicitude. In doing this he intimated that Hatcher was to make what use he pleased of his materials, and to exercise his own discretion and judgment in executing the work. With this latitude the latter commenced *de novo*. He was familiar with the locality, with the sources whence authorities were to be derived, and the whole arcana of Topographical Science. Instead of merely preparing and arranging Benson's papers directly for the press, he was impelled to go over the whole of the ground anew, and to write, for printing, every page, from the beginning to the end of the narrative. It is true he adopted some of the writings of Benson; but these are distinctly and clearly indicated in his Preface, and in the notes to the Volume; whence it may be seen that, excepting

some biographical notices, they were of such a nature as Benson might properly call "compilations." Such writings may be regarded as the amusements of literature, and such as have too often constituted the main portions of Topographical works: but the task which Hatcher had undertaken involved a long examination of ancient and difficult records; an inquiry into their authenticity; a discriminating judgment as to what parts of them were applicable to his specific purpose; a careful comparison of them with historic annals; and a judicious application of the result to elucidate and verify his own History. This laborious and arduous task, it is evident from the Volume itself, was performed most ably. He had long been accustomed to such a course of study and writing; and was in every respect eminently qualified to be the HISTORIAN OF SALISBURY.

One who, by years of laborious assiduity, accomplishes the task I have endeavoured to describe, is to all intents and purposes,—to all the canons of reason and common sense,—an AUTHOR;—not a *Compiler;*—not an *Editor.* Benson, however, in his Preface, which is a disingenuous and disreputable piece of special pleading, calls the work a "posthumous production" of Sir Richard Hoare's, who had no share whatever in its composition, and describes himself and Hatcher as the "*Compilers:*" moreover, in his pamphlet on the subject, he frequently refers to Hatcher, with sneers and sarcasm, as a *literary drudge.* Such phrases and such insinuations are neither literary nor gentlemanly; and it is not surprising that Hatcher should have felt acutely, and expressed himself strongly in reply. The Bar, perhaps more than any other profession, has its assumptions and presumptions; and its own laws and practice too often over-ride those of moral and political ordinances. Many eminent and able Barristers do not consider it in any degree immoral or disreputable to plead the cause of roguery, of swindling, or of murder; or to use every art and artifice of "quirk" and "quibble," to "make the worse appear the better cause." Others again receive large fees with large briefs, which, from excess of business, they have neither time to study nor to look at, until the cases come into court; and even then are often absent,

because they have another, perhaps more profitable occupation elsewhere.* And in the case before us, one of this "honourable profession," a learned "limb of the law," has the illiberality to sneer at, and endeavour to degrade and traduce the *Author*,—the industrious and accomplished *literary drudge*,—because he receives money for the exercise of his best abilities, and for mental labour in the dissemination of useful knowledge. How arbitrary and purblind is prejudice! Because it has been customary for the advocate to receive fees to plead any cause, however desperate or illegal, the practice is not only tolerated, but considered honourable; but if the literary man is paid for his exertions by a publisher, he is stigmatised as a drudge, a hireling, a mere compiler, a servant to a tradesman! When will Authors associate to vindicate their profession, and form a social, moral, and mental union?

It cannot be thought irrelevant to define clearly the relative signification of the terms *Author*, *Editor*, and *Compiler*, and to show that the last word has no more application to the writer of the History of Salisbury, than to the historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." I have already explained the province of the *Author* of a topographical work. A *Compiler* is one who cuts out, or extracts certain passages from books or documents, adding occasionally necessary words to connect them into the form of a book. "To read and to *compile*," says Southey, "are occupations of no effort; they are works of amusement, and never make the face burn, or the brain throb."† An *Editor* is both an author and a compiler; his duty being to make up a volume, newspaper, magazine, review, or other publication, by writing some parts, himself, and selecting other original or printed matter to make up the remainder. It is true that there are topographical works which are merely compilations, and others which are Editorial, n their mode of execution; but the History of Salisbury; the History of Whalley, by Dr. Whi-

* The *Times* of February 3rd and 8th, 1847, has animadverted with proper and laudable severity on this peculiar but common species of misconduct and knavery.

† Life of William Taylor, vol. i., p. 429.

taker; the History of Northamptonshire, by Baker; the History of Durham, by Surtees; the History of Hallamshire, by Hunter; with some few others, which I could name, are as much original works as Carte's, or Hume's "History of England;" Robertson's "Scotland;" or Hallam's "Middle Ages;" and, like those justly famed works, entitle their respective writers to all the honours and rewards of successful Authorship.

The following statement comprises the leading facts in the acrimonious and lamentable controversy between Hatcher and Benson. There can be no doubt that the materials which Benson began to collect, in 1821, were regarded by Sir Richard Hoare, in 1835, as valuable; but it is equally clear that Hatcher had been making collections, for a work on the History and Antiquities of Salisbury, as early as 1812. That he was well acquainted with the subject in 1834, his "Historical and Descriptive Account of New Sarum," published in that year, as mentioned in a preceding page, amply and clearly proves. When the manuscript collections were transferred to Hatcher, Benson distinctly assured that gentleman that he had himself renounced the undertaking. Such, at least, is the positive assertion of the former. On the contrary, Benson states that, without relinquishing his own share in the work, he "offered to associate Mr. Hatcher with himself, as joint author." Unfortunately there was no written agreement upon this point.

Upon examining Benson's papers, Hatcher "found his transcripts incorrect in many places, and very imperfect," which involved him in the necessity of going over the same records, and of renewing and extending his own researches. Benson admits that one of their earliest conversations was about "the sources of information not yet explored;" and it is evident that during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, a very considerable space of time was employed by Hatcher in researches and in writing the narrative of the History.

During those years Benson occasionally called on, and conversed with him on the subject of the work in progress. He has cited extracts from his private diary, showing that he supplied some fur-

ther materials and references, and contends these passages prove that, throughout the progress of the work, he never relinquished the superintendence of it, as the author, whilst Hatcher was merely performing, "for *hire*, *that drudgery* which was incompatible with his engagements, and intended for his alleviation; without trenching on his supervision, and literary responsibility." Hatcher, however, in replying to Benson's pamphlet, has shewn that the time spent in each other's company, in the interviews referred to, between August, 1836, and April, 1840, could not have exceeded forty-two hours. Benson's visits were few enough, even for the ordinary intimacy of fellow-townsmen; and it was perfectly natural that their conversation should turn chiefly upon the great work in progress, and that he should furnish Hatcher with an occasional suggestion. He has not stated any thing which can justify the inference that he was exercising the control of an author over a paid assistant.

In April, 1840, the first portion of the manuscript was placed in the hands of Messrs. Nichols. After the printing began, Benson asked Hatcher "to allow him to read the proofs as they came from the press, *to gratify*, as he said, *his curiosity*." This was readily complied with, and henceforth the entries in Benson's Diary are very frequent; and it is plain that he made many useful suggestions to Hatcher; besides writing biographical notices of four natives of the city, with one of whom he had been connected in relationship, and with another as an intimate friend. His suggestions, however, were "always offered with expressions of deference, and accompanied with frequent apologies." Hatcher "adopted or rejected them at his pleasure; and the revise, or final proof, passed through his hands alone." It is true that Hatcher seems to have been anxious to profit by Benson's critical perusal of the proofs, and sometimes uses language of submission to his judgment and wishes; but not stronger than was consistent with his own independence, as the author, and his natural anxiety to make the work as accurate as possible in every respect.

It is quite plain that the printers tacitly recognised and always

referred to Hatcher as the Author. Mr. Nichols consented to relinquish the copyright of the volume (which had been bequeathed to him by Sir Richard Colt Hoare,) in favour of Hatcher, and in consequence of that arrangement, Benson applied to him for "a line, acknowledging *his* copyright in the LIVES which he had furnished; in the event of his ever wishing to publish them separately." This certainly is unlike the proceeding of one who claims the entire control of a literary work, and this inference is strengthened by the statement, that, in the autumn of 1841, Benson, "for the first time intimated a wish that his name might appear in the Title-page;—*not, however*, said he to Hatcher, *pari passu with yours*." This request appears conclusive against the claims which Benson afterwards advanced, and the proceedings he adopted.

Hatcher is accused with insidiously impressing on Mr. Merrik Hoare* his sole authorship of the Volume; whereas he asserts, that his antagonist obtained an introduction to Mr. Hoare, ostensibly to suggest some additional engravings, but with the covert aim of defrauding him of his credit and title as the Author.

On the 21st of March, 1842, Benson addressed a "Representation" to Mr. M. Hoare, in which he utterly rejects Hatcher's claims to the authorship, and describes him merely as a hired assistant engaged in the performance of necessary drudgery. This led to a counter-statement from Hatcher, and thenceforward the parties were involved, not merely in angry correspondence, but in a public quarrel. Mr. Merrik Hoare (perhaps somewhat hastily,) refused to see the author, or have any communication with him, but through the medium of his solicitors. Hatcher repeatedly challenged Benson to submit an examination of his claims to "any number of competent judges of Salisbury and its neighbourhood, including the Bishop, the Dean, and resident members of the Chapter;" and offered to lay before them all the manuscript and proof sheets of the work, to shew the extent of Benson's aid. To this proposal, however, he

* On Sir Richard Hoare's death in 1838, Mr. Merrik Hoare, as his Executor, requested Hatcher to continue and complete the History.

declined to accede. It is quite clear from many letters which I received from Hatcher, at this period, that he felt himself to be not only injured, but grossly insulted, and bitterly lamented his connexion with the "Modern Wiltshire."

In preparing an Appendix to the Volume, he was more or less occupied, from the beginning of the controversy, till the early part of 1843. He then wrote a Preface to the work, wherein, after mentioning the transfer to him of Benson's collections, and dwelling upon his own previous inquiries, he points out distinctly what parts of his opponent's materials he had used; and acknowledges his obligations to those individuals who, from 1812 to 1843, had facilitated and assisted his researches. This Preface, accompanied by a Title-page, bearing the name of "Henry Hatcher" only, was set up in type by Messrs. Nichols; but at this crisis Mr. M. Hoare again stepped in, and announced his determination not to exclude Benson's name from the Title-page, and even held out a threat, through his solicitors, of representing him as the sole author; at the same time stating that he "could not avail himself" of Hatcher's Preface, "as the language in which it was couched did not meet his approbation."

Notwithstanding Hatcher strongly protested against it, he acted strictly in conformity with this intimation; and in the following July, Benson wrote a new Preface, speaking of himself and Hatcher as "the Compilers;" and a Title-page, as follows: "The History of Modern Wiltshire, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.—Old and New Sarum, or Salisbury, by Robert Benson, Esq., M.A. and Henry Hatcher, Esq."*

With this Title-page and Preface, the work was published, in August, 1843. Hatcher then printed those which had been suppressed, with a "statement of the circumstances connected with the publication." Benson answered this in a pamphlet, entitled, "Facts and Observations touching Mr. Hatcher, and the History of Salisbury;" to which the latter replied, on the 1st of December, in a letter which appeared in the *Devizes Gazette*.

* Mr. Hatcher's Title-page was:—"The History of Modern Wiltshire.—Old and New Sarum, or Salisbury, by Henry Hatcher.

Upon an impartial review of the whole controversy, I feel bound to express my conviction that Mr. M. Hoare did not do justice to the extraordinary zeal and ability which Hatcher had displayed, in assuming that the two hundred pounds which he received, or indeed, *any* PECUNIARY payment, could authorize the placing his name in the Volume *secondary to that of Benson.*

Benson died on the 21st of June, 1844, and was interred in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. An obituary notice of him will be found in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of the September following, —where the controversy is particularly mentioned. "It will be seen," says the writer, "that whatever was the amount of time and labour bestowed by Mr. Benson on this undertaking, and whatever the benefits derived to it from his general acquaintance with literature, and his legal acquirements, they could in no case supersede or *equal* the vast amount of Mr. Hatcher's most assiduous labours; and whatever, in the controversy, might be Mr. Benson's skill in argument, or the brilliancy of his style, they are *more than balanced* by the *facts* adduced by Mr. Hatcher, who has no occasion to regret the manly efforts he made in his self-defence."

It is only reasonable to conclude that this passage was approved by Messrs. Nichols, the respected publishers of the "Gentleman's Magazine." Hatcher evidently felt during the controversy, that those gentlemen yielded too readily to the views of Benson and Mr. Merrik Hoare, and did not exert that influence in his favour which he supposed them to possess. The paragraph just quoted would, however, show that they fully sympathised with him on the subject; and from their peculiar position in the transaction, as printers, employed and paid by the Executors of Sir Richard Hoare, they were entirely dependant on, and necessarily subservient to, the latter. Unfortunately, the Executors were deceived by the insidious representations of Benson; who not only prejudiced their minds, but those of their Solicitors. Against this powerful phalanx Hatcher had to contend single-handed; but having truth and justice on his side, he fought nobly and courageously throughout,—as is particularly shown in his spirited letters to the Solicitors.

If the preceding statement and remarks should appear to the impartial reader to be in the least degree uncandid or unfair, I shall not have done justice to my own feelings and intentions. My object has been to vindicate, in the first instance, the cause of truth, and the profession of Authorship; and secondly, to rescue a deserving and unassuming man from the obloquy and contumely which had been levelled at him, by a gentleman who employed every means at his command, ungenerously, and in my opinion, very unjustly, to impeach his private and his public character. If, however, the present statement be regarded as completely justifying the claims of Henry Hatcher to the Authorship of the work in question, and as invalidating those of Benson; then I hope and trust that some plan will be adopted to repair the injury which has been inflicted on the former. The least that *should* be done would be to cancel the Title-page and Preface to the volume, and substitute those proposed by Hatcher:—for I must repeat that the present Title is incorrect and false, and, together with the Preface, calculated to degrade and depreciate the Author and his works, as well as to reproach the liberal Baronet who projected the publication, and his equally liberal relative who caused it to be completed.

Of the general nature and execution of Hatcher's History of Salisbury, it is but justice to the Author and to the reader, to give some account; for only a very limited number of copies has been printed, and of these, a small portion only were distributed. Though new, it may indeed be regarded as a *scarce* book; yet, as a topographical work, it is of such intrinsic value and general interest, that every lover of the subject, and every well-stored library, should possess it.

After the observations I have already made it is hardly necessary to say that I consider the *Title-page* of the Volume objectionable. The work is in fact "The History of Salisbury, preceded by historical disquisitions on that of Old Sarum; by Henry Hatcher: forming part of Sir R. C. Hoare's 'Modern Wiltshire, South Division.'" Hatcher *dedicated* the work to Sir Hugh Richard Hoare,

Baronet, the successor of Sir Richard Colt Hoare. The dedication substituted by Benson was addressed to " George Matcham, of Newhouse, Esq., one of the few surviving friends of the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., who were accustomed to assemble annually at Stourhead, to assist him in preparing his History of Modern Wiltshire, and partake of the *graceful hospitalities* of that splendid mansion." Benson here selected a personal friend, and associate, as the Dedicatee of the work. The amiable, and the generous Mr. Merrik Hoare, would have been the most proper person to name, as he personally promoted the publication of the Volume.

Of the rival *Prefaces* I have already spoken; and proceed therefore, to give some account of the *History of Salisbury.* This is divided into forty-seven Chapters, followed by one describing the general appearance and internal arrangement of the City; and another comprising Biographical notices of its eminent natives. The History alone occupies 586 printed pages. The first chapter describes the condition of Old Sarum, from its earliest known state, as a fortress of the ancient Britons, or Celts, to the time of the Domesday Survey. This portion of the subject is briefly, but clearly treated: the author evinces an intimate knowledge of the subject, and advances only such rational views, upon topics necessarily obscure, as may be pronounced convincing to the general reader, and indisputable to the critic. The next chapter is devoted chiefly to such particulars as have been preserved relating to the original Cathedral, founded and built by Bishop Osmund, at Old Sarum, at the close of the eleventh century; and that which follows records, in succession, the many important events connected with the city, and illustrating the state of its civil and ecclesiastical inhabitants down to the thirteenth century; when the removal of the Cathedral establishment to New Sarum, or *Salisbury,* was accomplished, and the present church was commenced. The three ensuing chapters carry the Historical narrative through the thirteenth century; and in its course elucidates, by many curious particulars, the state, privileges, and government of the city; its commercial rivalry with Wilton,

and several public events of importance connected with the locality, and also with the national annals. The seventh to the twenty-first chapters inclusive (pp. 72 to 246), are devoted to similar matter, down to the time of the suppression of monasteries. The events of local interest from that time to the Restoration of Charles the Second, are of a peculiar nature, and tend to elucidate an important period of English History. They are fully detailed (in chapters xxii. to xxxvi. inclusive, pp. 247 to 442), whilst those of subsequent date,—described even more copiously,—fill the remaining eleven chapters. A glance at the *Table of Contents* will sufficiently show the varied and important matters discussed throughout this narrative: but an attempt to particularise them would require more space than is consistent with this memoir. The descriptive chapter clearly and correctly defines the remarkable characteristics of Salisbury. That devoted to Biographical matter is, in some respects, too concise. Benson supplied the Memoirs of four of the Worthies of Salisbury, viz.: John Greenhill, Robert Bateman Wray, William Benson Earle, and John Pern Tinney. The space devoted to these individuals, is large in proportion to the limits to which Hatcher restricted himself in writing of men of greater eminence.

As a judicious accompaniment to the History of Salisbury, the volume contains notices of the *Natural History* of the neighbourhood of the city, by the late amiable Dr. Maton;* and a brief sketch of the Geology of the same district by Mr. W. H. Hatcher. These are followed by Lists of the Bishops, Mayors, Representatives in Parliament, Recorders, Incumbents of the livings, &c.; and the whole work is concluded by an Appendix containing the Charters, Grants, Licences, Commissions, Visitations,

* This learned and accomplished man, who was, early in life, appointed Physician Extraordinary to Queen Charlotte, furnished me with an account of his native city, for my first Topographical Essay, "The Beauties of Wiltshire." He continued his friendship as long as he lived, and often rendered me essential professional advice in sickness. On two critical occasions he saved my life by prompt and skilful applications. His memory and merits are indelibly embalmed in my heart.

and other documents on which the previous Narrative is mainly founded. These are in some cases given fully; in others, extracts only have been printed: but altogether, embracing more than a hundred different items, this Appendix constitutes, without exception, the most extraordinary mass of documentary evidence ever brought forward on a single city. It is indeed a perfect treasure to the student in topography and archæology; for, besides its value as an important auxiliary to general history, it affords most curious and interesting specimens of the language, phraseology, orthography, and other peculiarities of official documents, from the eleventh to the nineteenth century. The vigilant care and learning necessary to transcribe, arrange, and superintend such a collection through the press, with accuracy, can only be appreciated by those who have had experience in such labours.

The *Engravings* in this volume are twenty-four in number; and these are far from being well chosen or well executed. The frontispiece (the monument to Sir R. C. Hoare, in Salisbury Cathedral, an etching by the sculptor) is such as he must now feel ashamed of. An accurate plan of Old Sarum, by the son of the author, is the most satisfactory illustration. The Topographer, the Antiquary, and the Artist expected, and desired, a correct plan of the city, views of the most interesting ancient houses and public buildings, with engravings from some of the drawings which are preserved in the Stourhead Library. Though all historical matter on the Cathedral is omitted (as having been anticipated in other works), copies of two old prints of the church and the detached bell-tower are re-engraved and introduced.

During the preparation of his volume on Salisbury I enjoyed frequent correspondence with Hatcher. In going through the Bishop's and other Registers, he met with numerous passages relating to my native parish, Kington St. Michael's, Wiltshire; some of which are curious and interesting. He forwarded copies to me, with his usual kindness and generosity, evincing at the same time much anxiety that his friend, Mr. Edward Davies, the Registrar, should receive my acknowledgements for the favour.

Although the conflict in which he had been engaged with Benson gave him, for the time, a thorough distaste for subjects of Topography and Antiquity; it was not probable that its influence would be very lasting.* Accordingly, in August, 1844, we find him contributing a paper to the Salisbury Journal on certain historical matters connected with the ancient *Palace of Clarendon*, near Salisbury; describing also some recent explorations there.

To the elucidation of the history of this spot, so interesting to an antiquary, as having been for a long period a favourite residence of the Kings of England, and connected with some of the most stirring events recorded in the annals of our country, Hatcher devoted much time and attention. He was ever most anxious to clear and examine thoroughly the remains of this ancient palace, which are almost hidden by brushwood; and in conjunction with Dr. Fowler, of Salisbury, he laboured to attain so desirable an object. Their exertions had the effect of procuring the repair and restoration of a part of the palace yet remaining.

Hatcher was a Member of the Committee at the Congress of the British Archæological Association at Winchester, in August, 1845. Having conducted some investigations of *Roman Remains at West Dean*, in Wiltshire, he wrote an account of excavations and discoveries of pavements, walls, &c., for the meeting of the Association. His communication, with illustrations, is printed in the "Transactions" of the Society. In that volume is another communication from the same pen "*on the Roman Roads and Stations of Hampshire*," which will be found to manifest an intimate familiarity with the subject. The long disputed site of the Roman station *Calleva*, is plainly shewn to have been at Silchester, that remarkable and much obscured ancient town. The other stations and roads of the county are ably described and defined.

On the 28th of February, 1846, Hatcher lost his excellent and affectionate wife. Her health had been long declining; but she

* "I do not," he says, "give much time or attention to antiquities, nor am I likely to do so again. However, the cask will long retain the flavour of the wine, and I am pleased to hear of the doings of others."—(16th October, 1844.)

was at last mercifully released, without apparent pain. The husband suffered most acutely under his loss. To an early and warmly attached friend (Mr. Yarrell), he wrote in language which it may not be improper to quote. "None but those who knew her modest worth, and unobtrusive virtues, can form an adequate idea how painful the separation must be from one who, for nearly thirty years, proved herself a tender, faithful, and judicious friend; who has heightened my few pleasures, and alleviated the cares and perplexities of an anxious life. My future is desolate and melancholy, but I hope God will strengthen me under the trial, for the sake of those who are left."

At Midsummer last, Hatcher was induced to undertake a journey to London, where he intended to spend a fortnight. He was, however, taken ill on the second day; and, after suffering a good deal of inconvenience, was glad to return to Salisbury as soon as he could venture to travel. Again at home, he encouraged hopes of speedy restoration, which appear, indeed, to have been realised, for in November he thus addressed his friend Mr. Yarrell: "For myself, I am very well in health, considering the period I have reached, and I have no reason to complain of much loss of activity, either bodily or mentally; though I had to bear a good deal of indisposition after my London visit in the summer."

It will be sufficiently apparent from this cheering account of his own health and spirits, how great must have been the shock sustained by Hatcher's friends, on learning that he was suddenly removed from this world. He breathed his last, apparently unconsciously, and during sleep, early on the morning of Monday, the 14th of December last, in his 70th year. Such an end was to him most merciful; as it released him from the suffering and sickness, which generally attend declining years.

Hatcher's death was recorded in the Wiltshire newspapers, with a brief tribute of respect to his memory, and regret for his loss: subscriptions were immediately commenced by the Dean, the members of the Chapter, and the influential inhabitants of the city, to erect a Tablet to his memory in the Cathedral. His pupils had pre-

viously collected a sum of money to present him with a testimonial of their esteem, but his sudden decease prevented the accomplishment, to himself, of an undertaking which would have afforded him no ordinary gratification. I offered to furnish a design for the proposed memorial; but having been anticipated by Messrs. Osmond, of Salisbury, gentlemen who have already executed several monuments with great taste and ability, it only remains for me to co-operate with them in this last tribute of regard for our much-esteemed friend. On this subject, I cannot refrain from quoting another of Hatcher's letters to me, wherein, speaking of the monument to Sir Richard Hoare, in the same Cathedral, he says, "By the bye, I do not like a *Latin inscription* for Sir Richard. I can allow a commentator on the Classics to have his merits recorded in bald Latin, but a man who has written in English, ought to be celebrated in English. Besides, monuments and mile-stones are for the *multitude.*"*

I have already alluded to the many amiable qualities which characterised the subject of this memoir. It is now necessary to advert to the extent and variety of his mental attainments. Hatcher had manifested, early in life, a desire to acquire different languages, and sought every opportunity to indulge in this partiality. He had a rare opportunity of acquiring the French, in his intimacy with many French refugees who were resident in Salisbury. He spoke that language so well as to have been frequently mistaken for a

* On this subject I entertain warm feelings and decided opinions. The arrogance, the impolicy, the absurdity, and the folly of writing Epitaphs and other public commemorations in the Greek or Latin languages, cannot be too strongly reprobated. To impart information, to "point a moral," by precept and example, the plain and simple language of our country cannot be surpassed in expressiveness and utility. The English tongue is, indeed, so copious, so perspicuous, so full of significant phraseology, that it is unequalled by any other, either ancient or modern. It has been well observed by the poet Crabbe, that "the *dead* languages ought long since to have been *buried* and forgotten." Southey moreover truly observes, "Ours is a noble language, a beautiful language! I can tolerate a Germanism for family sake; but he who uses a Latin or a French phrase where a pure old English word does as well, ought to be hung, drawn, and quartered, for high treason against his mother-tongue."—(*Life of William Taylor.*)

native of France. When he was a young man, he availed himself of his visit to London with Mr. Coxe to obtain instruction in German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, for acquiring which, but few facilities, at that period, presented themselves in a country place like Salisbury; and he both read and spoke those languages, as well as Dutch, with ease. He was a good classical scholar, and had read the ancient authors very attentively, as his manuscript notes in many of his books testify. He had also within the last year, read over again, very diligently, many of the Greek Tragedies, and he proposed to continue his reading through the whole, with a view, it is believed, to translating them for his own amusement. He gave it as a reason for declining some overtures from Sir Richard Hoare, respecting the History of Salisbury, in 1835, that he was then engaged in the study of the Northern Languages, to which he had for some years devoted his leisure hours. He had, indeed, a strong desire to acquire the various Teutonic dialects, and was well acquainted with Anglo-Saxon. His son is in possession of a Glossary of that language, and an abridged Anglo-Saxon Grammar, both in his own hand-writing.

He had acquired a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of the Mathematics; and, from an idea he once had of entering the Engineer service, he had also thoroughly studied Fortification. He has left a work in manuscript upon the latter subject, and another on Military and Physical Geography.

As a proof of the activity of his mind, even to the time of his decease, in a letter written to his son only the preceding evening, he informed him that he was about to commence the study of Mineralogy and Geology anew, as he found that what he had learnt on those subjects when a young man, was not now sufficient.

As an Antiquary, Hatcher was a peculiarly zealous and diligent student, and, I may venture to say, a proficient. "I cannot conceive," he says, "any pursuit more interesting and really instructive than Antiquities, whether embracing laws, manners and customs, or arts and sciences. Indeed I know not how a

man can be an historian, a lawyer, a painter, a sculptor, or an architect, without a knowledge of antiquity. I do not mean the fancy for collecting old buttons, rusty iron-work, and cherubs without wings, noses, or heads; but a thorough search into the ten thousand details of every kind, which still remain buried in the dust of ages. It is a disgrace to us, as an intelligent people, that we have no such thing as a professorship either of our own national antiquities, or of those whose example we seem most to study, the Greeks and Romans."

With these feelings he applied himself with enthusiasm to the study of our national antiquities, as contained in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and the adjoining counties; and was especially familiar with Celtic or Druidical temples, the earthworks, barrows, trackways, and roads, formed in the British, Roman, and Saxon eras. His manuscript collections illustrating these and other antiquities, of more recent ages, are voluminous and valuable, comprising, as they do, extracts from, or copies of, Wills, Deeds, Charters, &c., extending from the earliest known records down to the present time.

It is hardly necessary to observe that from his frequent examination of the Episcopal and Chapter Records of Salisbury, Hatcher had become more familiar with those extraordinary collections than any other person. A remarkable proof of this, and of the reputation he had acquired for accuracy and care in his researches, calls for a brief notice in these Memoirs. It appears that some doubts and discussion had arisen at Dublin respecting the right of the Archbishop to a vote in the Chapter of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, and it was proposed that the *Usum Sarum*, or *custom of Salisbury*, should decide the question at issue. The very extensive series of records preserved there, rendered it probable that the disputed custom might be ascertained with certainty from the archives. Hatcher was employed as the individual best qualified to examine them; and in the execution of the task he sacrificed considerable time. His labours in making extracts from numerous records, from the earliest period to the present time, were rewarded by satisfactory

proof that the Bishops of Salisbury have enjoyed the privilege of voting in chapter; not, however, in right of their episcopal office, but as Prebendaries of Potterne, in the County of Wilts. The possession of a similar office by the Archbishops of Dublin, decided the question which had been raised in favour of their right to vote. Hatcher's charge for this laborious inquiry was much less than is usually paid for such investigations, but I regret to add that his actual remuneration was very small, and inadequate to the time and skill employed. Here again he felt chagrined and mortified.

Hatcher, as already mentioned, assisted Sir Richard Hoare in his edition of *Giraldus Cambrensis;* and also in his *Tour in Sicily*, and *Recollections Abroad;* and often gave me judicious advice in reference to my own publications; particularly in that part of the "Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities" which relates to Salisbury. He was a frequent contributor to the Salisbury and Devizes newspapers, on matters of local interest. In a letter to me, dated January, 1843, he gives this summary of his literary labours:—

"Last year was the fiftieth since I became in some degree connected with Literature. In that interval twenty-five quarto volumes have passed through my hands as amanuensis, or editor. I have written one quarto, two octavos, and a folio of about 800 pages. I have acquired twelve languages or dialects, and I have dabbled with many other matters of which I am scarcely suspected. Through all this I have waded, I may say solely by my *own* exertions, and I have still, at sixty-five, to work hard for a livelihood. Our dear and valued country is a precious place for those who do not understand the direct art of money-getting. I sometimes fancy it cannot be so everywhere."

His assiduous attention to the routine duties of his school was most exemplary. He wrote and published (in 1835), for the use of his pupils, a small tract calculated for their improvement in syntax and composition, which he modestly entitled "A Supplement to the Grammar, containing Rhetorical and Logical Definitions and Rules; and Rules of abridgement, variation, and amplification."—

(12mo, 24 pp.) He always entertained a strong feeling against devoting so large a proportion of the time usually spent by boys at school to the study of the classics. For those who were not destined for the Church or the Bar, he uniformly wished to substitute a course of instruction in the modern Continental languages, in pure and applied mathematics, in mechanical science, geography and history, embracing in the last, the science of antiquities, or the records of progress in the arts and in civilisation. He would have added, as far as possible, a knowledge of the principles of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy. Anxious, however, as he was to carry out this scheme, he was compelled to yield to the prejudice which he felt he could not successfully oppose.

On a dispassionate review of the mental powers, and the natural temperament of the able Historian of Salisbury, we cannot hesitate in admitting that he was never fully appreciated and rewarded. Had he been fortunately placed in one of the learned and important offices under Government—such as keeper or commissioner of the Records, State papers, or Parliamentary Library;—he would have become nationally useful, and have been proportionably remunerated. But, alas! too many of such places have been occupied by drones, whilst the humble and industrious bees have toiled on through life, and died unrewarded and unhonoured.

THE END.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

THE

AUTO-BIOGRAPHY

OF

JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

FELLOW AND HONORARY MEMBER OF SEVERAL OTHER SOCIETIES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

Illustrated by several Engravings.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

BRITTON TESTIMONIAL.

M.DCCC.XLVII.

ADDRESS.

THE volume here announced will furnish an *Auto-biography* of the Author, who projected, and wrote part of *the Beauties of England and Wales*, which was commenced in 1800, and extended to 26 volumes, 8vo;—of *the Architectural, and the Cathedral Antiquities*, (19 vols. 4to, from 1805 to 1828,) and of other Literary works, which, it is generally admitted, produced marked and permanent effects on the embellished publications of the country. To elucidate and explain the origin, progress, and characteristics of those, and to shew their influence on the Fine Arts, as well as on Archæological and Topographical Literature, will be the main object of the Author; whilst he must necessarily advert to, and remark on, artists, critics, and other persons and matters connected with the Literary profession, as exemplified in his own personal career.

The last half-century is replete with stirring and memorable facts illustrating the immense advancement of knowledge,—the vast changes and improvements in art, science, and civilisation,—the contentions and conflicts between Governments and the people,—the struggles and growing energies of the press,—and the rapid strides which have been made in the comforts and luxuries of human life, in the higher and middle classes of society. All these have been carefully, if not critically observed by the Author, in his intercourse with public persons and modern Societies. To discuss or comment on all such matters, at any length, would be hazardous and beyond his powers, but it will be necessary to advert to some of the most influential, as indicative of the changeful features of the times; as tending to develope the progress of literature and art; and to mark the amazing contrasts presented by comparing their state at the close of the last century with that exhibited at the present eventful epoch. Draftsmen, painters, engravers, and authors, were then few in number, and generally speaking of limited abilities: these classes are now not merely numerous, but evince great and varied talents. Now, Literature is addressed to millions of the human race, and cultivated and pursued as a profession by hundreds of accomplished writers, whilst almost every book, magazine, and newspaper, is illustrated with engravings, either on steel or wood, many of which are of great excellence,—all indeed attractive, and calculated to make indelible impressions on the young and inquiring mind.

Books on Architecture, Topography, and general Antiquities, in a pre-eminent degree, have profited by the aid of artists of the present age. This will be shewn in the volume which is now in preparation. Its principal matter, however, will be a *Catalogue Raisonné* of the Author's numerous Literary works; and he imagines it will thus prove useful not only to students in Topography and Architectural Antiquities, but to future biographers,—to book collectors,—and to Archæologists, generally. The Memoir will likewise include anecdotes of the several writers who contributed to *the Cathedral and the Architectural Antiquities*, and also of artists whose works have adorned them, and thereby enhanced their value.

Having participated in the formation of several of the literary and scientific Institutions of the Metropolis, watched and taken an interest in their progress and prosperity, and also seen the decline and fall of many of these once influential establishments, the author is enabled to detail their history, and appreciate the causes and consequences of their success or failure. He likewise watched, with intense hopes, the foundation and rivalry of the two London colleges, —now our Metropolitan University,—and has written accounts of each. These, with the Architects' and Mechanics' Institutions, the Societies of Artists and of Builders, and other associations intended to elevate and protect Members of the different professions, and tradesmen in the higher departments of business, are amongst the signs and tokens of the times, which it is the duty and the province of the Author to delineate, and put on permanent and faithful record.

If these various and important subjects do not seem immediately to belong to the projected Auto-biography, it may be shewn that they have all contributed by direct or indirect agency to influence the public career, and the energies of its Author. But for such stimuli and rivalry in the race of fame the *Architectural Antiquities* had probably never appeared, and the *Cathedral Antiquities* would certainly never have attained to the beauty, science, and skill as a work of illustrated literature, which it is now allowed to possess.

Each Subscriber to this Testimonial will receive the volume here announced. Thus, whilst the Author will be honoured and gratified by a memorial of esteem, he will reciprocate the same by a literary receipt, which may serve at once to perpetuate the novel event, and transmit to future times the name of the writer, together with those of his kindly-disposed friends.

SUBSCRIBERS

TO

THE BRITTON TESTIMONIAL.

Corrected to March 1st, 1847.

The object of this Subscription, by the friends of Mr. BRITTON, the veteran Author and Antiquary, is to raise a sum of money to present him a *Testimonial* of their respect and esteem; as well as a complimentary record of their due appreciation of his numerous and valuable literary works. Whilst many Statesmen, Heroes, Men of Science, and Artists, have been nobly and justly rewarded by their country, or by their friends, (often by both,) it has not been customary to pay similar, or indeed adequate honours, to the *Literary Character;* although it is acknowledged that the works of the Author are often of more extensive benefit to his contemporaries, and to the world, than those of the most eminent in either of the other classes.

At a Meeting of the Committee, Dec. 13th, 1845, it was Resolved, with the approval of Mr. Britton,—That the amount collected, be expended upon

A Bibliographical Memoir of the Life and Writings of Mr. Britton; with a Portrait and other Engravings :—

And that a Copy of the said Work be presented to every Subscriber, of a size and value proportionate to the amount of his Subscription.

Resolved.—That Mr. Britton be solicited to direct and prepare such a Volume at his earliest convenience.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT	10	10	0
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	10	10	0
His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon	5	5	0
The Most Noble the Marquess of Northampton	5	5	0
The Most Noble the Marquess of Lansdowne	5	5	0
The Right Honourable Earl de Grey	5	5	0
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Beresford	5	5	0
The Right Honourable Lady Viscountess Beresford	5	5	0
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely	5	5	0
Hudson Gurney, Esq., f.s.a., &c., &c.	10	10	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John Adamson, Esq., f.s.a., &c.	1	1	0
R. Alchin, Esq.	1	1	0
G. Alexander, Esq., Archt., f.s.a.	1	1	0
Jas. Anderton, Esq	1	1	0
Mr. J. Andrew	1	0	0
Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart	5	0	0
Arthur Ashpitel, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
J. Atkins, Esq	2	2	0
C. R. Ayres, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1	1	0
Miss Baily	3	0	0
Geo. Baker, Esq	1	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dr. Baron	1	1	0
Chas. Barry, Esq., Architect, r.a.	5	5	0
Mrs. Bayliffe	1	0	0
T. Bell, Esq., f.r.s.	2	2	0
Octavian Blewitt, Esq	1	1	0
W. J. Booth, Esq., Architect	3	3	0
Dr. Bostock	1	1	0
John Bowring, Esq., ll.d., m.p.	1	1	0
G. Weare Braikenridge, Esq., f.s.a.	5	5	0
E. W. Brayley, Esq., f.s.a.	2	0	0
Bristol Mercury	1	1	0
Bristol Mirror	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Britton	2	2	0
Mr. Sandys Britton	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
H. Broadley, Esq., F.S.A., M.P.	3	0	0
W. Brockedon, Esq., F.R.S.	1	1	0
Thomas Brown, Esq	2	2	0
W. R. Browne, Esq	1	1	0
J. Browne, Esq	1	1	0
W. H. Ludlow Bruges, Esq., M.P.	3	0	0
J. S. Buckingham, Esq.	1	1	0
Jas. Burchell, Esq	3	3	0
A. Burges, Esq., F.S.A., C.E.	5	5	0
John Burnet, Esq	1	1	0
Archdeacon Burney, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A	2	2	0
W. Burrows, Esq.—*Wilts. Independent*	1	1	0
The Proprietors of the "Builder"	2	2	0
D. Burton, Esq., Architect, F.S.A.	5	5	0
J. B. Byron, Esq	5	5	0
B. B. Cabbell, Esq., F.R.S	2	2	0
H. E. Carrington, Esq.—*Bath Chronicle*	1	1	0
W. Chadwick, Esq	5	5	0
W. Chapman, Esq	3	3	0
Chas. F. Cheffins, Esq	2	2	0
J. G. Children, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.	2	2	0
Thos. Clarke, Esq	2	2	0
C. F. Cliffe, Esq	1	1	0
John Cochrane, Esq	1	1	0
C. R. Cockerell, Esq., Architect, Professor of Architecture, R.A.	5	0	0
Jacob Cole, Esq	1	1	0
J. P. Collier, Esq., F.S.A	2	2	0
W. Collins, Esq., R.A	1	1	0
Messrs. Colnaghi and Co	3	3	0
J. Conolly Esq., M.D	2	2	0
Francis Cooper, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
G. R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A	2	2	0
Bolton Corney, Esq	1	1	0
R. S. Cox, Esq	2	2	0
John Cranage, Esq	2	2	0
Edw. Cresy, Esq., Architect, F.S.A.	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Cromwell, F.S.A	1	1	0
T. Cubitt, Esq	5	0	0
Mrs. Cubitt	2	0	0
Miss Cubitt	1	0	0
Miss M. Cubitt	1	0	0
W. Cubitt, Esq	5	0	0
Mrs. W. Cubitt	2	0	0
Miss E. Cubitt	1	0	0
Lewis Cubitt, Esq., Architect	5	0	0
Mrs. L. Cubitt	5	0	0
P. Cunningham, Esq. (*Hon. Sec.*)	2	2	0
The Hon. & Rev. H. C. Cust, F.S.A.	2	0	0
A. Cuthell, Esq	2	2	0
James Darnill, Esq.	1	1	0
George Davey, Esq	2	2	0
B. R. Davies, Esq	1	1	0
The Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry	1	1	0
Sir Thomas Deane, Architect	5	0	0
J. C. Denham, Esq.	2	2	0
H. W. Diamond, Esq., F.S.A	1	1	0
Thos. Dicke, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Dickinson, Esq., F.R.S	2	2	0
Robt. Dickson, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.	1	0	0
William Dixon, Esq	7	0	0
T. L. Donaldson, Esq., Professor of Architecture, University College, London	3	3	0
W. L. Donaldson, Esq	1	1	0
W. J. Donthorne, Esq., Architect.	1	1	0
John F. M. Dovaston, Esq., M.A.	2	2	0
The Rev. E. Duke	1	1	0
J. Duncan, Esq	2	2	0
P. B. Duncan, Esq	2	2	0
W. Dunnage, Esq	1	1	0
J. Elger, Esq., Architcet	2	2	0
The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe	1	1	0
Jos. Ellis, Esq	2	2	0
Jos. Ellis, jun., Esq	2	2	0
C. Ellis, Esq	2	2	0
The Dean of Ely, D.D., F.R.S., &c.	2	2	0
E. F. English, Esq	2	2	0
T. G. B. Esteourt. Esq., M.P.	5	5	0
John Evans, Esq., F.S.A	1	1	0
F. W. Fairholt, Esq	1	1	0
Thos. Faulkner, Esq	2	2	0
B. Ferrey, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
Mr. Wm. Figg	1	1	0
W. S. Fitch, Esq., F.S.A	1	1	0
W. Fleet, Esq.—*Brighton Herald*	1	1	0
John Fletcher, Esq	1	1	0
Henry Foss, Esq	1	1	0
Chas. Fowler, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
Chas. Frost, Esq., F.S.A.	2	2	0
J. B. Gardiner, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
John S. Gaskoin, Esq	1	1	0
Chas. Gibbes, Esq	1	1	0
Sills Gibbons, Esq	2	2	0
Mrs. S. Gibbons	2	2	0
W. Sidney Gibson, Esq., F.S.A	1	1	0
J. H. Glover, Esq., F.S.A	1	1	0
Chas. Godwin, Esq	1	0	0
Geo. Godwin, Esq	1	1	0
Geo. Godwin, jun., Esq., Archt., F.R.S., F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec.*)	2	2	0
W. H. Gomonde, Esq	1	1	0
N. Gould, Esq., F.S.A. (*Treasurer*)	3	3	0
W. Grane, Esq.	5	0	0
J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S	2	2	0
J. Gray, Esq	1	1	0
Thomas A. Green, Esq., F.S.A	2	2	0
Thomas John Green, Esq	1	1	0
Benjamin W. Greenfield, Esq	2	2	0
G. B. Greenough, Esq., F.R.S	2	2	0
John Griffin, Esq	1	1	0
W. P. Griffith, Esq., Archt., F.S.A.	1	1	0
T. Grissell, Esq., F.S.A	5	0	0
C. Hacker, Esq	2	2	0
S. C. Hall, Esq., F.S.A	2	2	0
Miss Hamper	2	2	0
J. D. Harding, Esq	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A., F.R.S.	5	0	0
Edward Harman, Esq., F.S.A.	2	2	0
James Harmer, Esq.	5	5	0
W. J. Harrison, Esq.	1	1	0
The Rev. Richard Hart	1	1	0
Jas. Hartley, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Harvey, Esq.	2	2	0
Henry Hatcher, Esq.	1	1	0
Wm. H. Hatcher, Esq., C.E.	1	1	0
W. Herbert, Esq., Architect	5	0	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, D.D., F.S.A., F.R.S., &c.	3	3	0
J. W. Higgins, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Hill	1	0	0
Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, Bart.	5	5	0
Henry Merrik Hoare, Esq.	5	5	0
Henry Chas. Hoare, Esq.	3	3	0
A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P.	5	5	0
Henry Thomas Hope, Esq.	5	5	0
Jas. Hopgood, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Hosking, Esq., Professor of Architecture, at King's College, London	3	3	0
John Howell, Esq.	5	5	0
Thos. Howse, Esq.	2	2	0
John Hulbert, Esq.	2	0	0
Jos. Hume, Esq., M.P.	3	3	0
L. C. Humfrey, Esq., Q.C.	5	5	0
The Rev. Jos. Hunter, F.S.A.	2	2	0
Robt. Hunter, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.	1	1	0
The Rev. J. Ingram, D.D.	5	0	0
David Irving, Esq., LL.D.	1	1	0
A. W. Jackson, F.G.S., C.E., and J. Jackson, Yeoman	5	5	0
The Rev. J. E. Jackson	1	1	0
Mr. Jaques	1	1	0
William Jerdan, Esq.	2	2	0
Thos. Jolley, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. T. E. Jones	1	1	0
W. S. Jones, Esq.	2	0	0
Messrs. Keene.—*Bath Journal*	1	1	0
E. B. Kemble, Esq.	5	5	0
H. E. Kendall, jun., Esq., Archt., F.S.A.	1	1	0
Miss Kerr	3	0	0
The Rev. Dr. Knapp	2	2	0
Chas. Knight, Esq.	3	3	0
Messrs. Charles Knight & Co.	2	2	0
F. Lake, Esq., Artist	1	1	0
Wm. Laxton, Esq.—*Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal*	2	2	0
John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.	1	1	0
J. H. Lee, Esq.—*Salisbury Herald*	1	0	0
H. Lee, Esq.	1	1	0
E. O. Leicester, Esq.	1	1	0
J. H. Le Keux, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. J. Lilly	1	1	0
Thos. Longman, Esq.	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Chas. E. Long, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Lordan	1	1	0
Mrs. Loudon	2	2	0
M. A. Lower, Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart.	3	3	0
The Ven. Archdeacon Macdonald.	2	2	0
Charles Mackay, Esq., LL.D.	2	2	0
Sir. F. Madden, K.H., F.R.S., &c.	1	1	0
G. Mair, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
W. Maltby, Esq.	1	1	0
The Rev. E. Mangin	1	1	0
J. Marriot, Esq.—*Taunton Courier*	1	1	0
James Martin, Esq.—*Felix Farley's Journal*	1	1	0
R. Maugham, Esq.	3	3	0
John Meredith, Esq.	2	2	0
Alfred Meredith, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Meyler.—*Bath Herald*	1	1	0
The Rev. J. Mitford	2	2	0
Monmouthshire Merlin	1	1	0
F. G. Moon, Esq., Alderman	5	5	0
Thomas Moore, Esq.	2	0	0
George Moore, Esq., Arch., F.S.A.	1	1	0
E. R. Moran, Esq.	1	0	0
Geo. Morant, Esq.	3	3	0
Richard Morris, Esq.	1	1	0
Samuel Mullen, Esq.	5	5	0
Richard Mullings, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Murdock	1	1	0
Edwin Nash, Esq.	1	1	0
Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P.	5	5	0
J. Newman, Esq., Architect, F.S.A.	1	1	0
J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.	2	2	0
J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
Jas. Nisbett, Esq.	1	1	0
Jas. Noyes, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Osmond, Esq.	1	1	0
Aneurin Owen, Esq.	1	0	0
The Rev. John Parker	3	3	0
E. T. Parris, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Parrott, Esq.	2	2	0
John Parry, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. J. L. & C. Parsons	1	1	0
T. Page, Esq., C.E.	1	1	0
Mr. John Peace	1	1	0
G. Petrie, Esq., R.H.A., V.P.R.I.A.	3	3	0
S. L. Phillips, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., F.S.A.	2	2	0
H. W. Pickersgill, Esq., R.A.	1	1	0
Lewis Pocock, Esq., F.S.A.	2	2	0
William Pocock, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
James Ponsford, Esq.	2	2	0
Poole and Dorsetshire Herald	1	1	0
The Rev. Beale Post	1	1	0
Geo. Pownall, Esq.	2	2	0
Thos. Proctor, Esq.	5	0	0
John Provis, Esq.	3	0	0
Samuel Prout, Esq.	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
A. Rainy, Esq.	3	3	0
The Rev. Dr. Rees, F.S.A.	1	0	0
Mr. W. Reid.	1	0	0
Thomas Reseigh, Esq.	1	1	0
C. J. Richardson, Esq., Arch., F.S.A.	1	1	0
David Roberts, Esq., R.A.	3	3	0
W. T. Roberts, Esq.	1	1	0
C. P. Roney, Esq.	3	3	0
Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.	2	2	0
M. Rowe, Esq.	2	2	0
The Rev. E. Rowlandson	1	1	0
W. W. Salmon, Esq.	3	3	0
Joseph Sams, Esq.	1	1	0
W. D. Saull, Esq., F.S.A.	1	0	0
T. F. Savory, Esq., F.S.A.	5	5	0
G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Thos. H. Sealy, Esq.	1	1	0
F. Shoberl, Esq.	1	1	0
George Simpson, Esq.—*Devizes Gazette*	1	1	0
Thos. Skelding, Esq.	1	1	0
B. H. Smart, Esq.	1	1	0
The Rev. J. J. Smith	2	2	0
Chas. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
John Smith, Esq.	2	2	0
Horatio Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
Captain Smyth.	1	1	0
E. Snell, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
Messrs. Spalding and Hodge.	2	2	0
W. Standidge, Esq.	1	1	0
Seth W. Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
Lieut. Stratford, F.S.A.	2	2	0
W. Strong, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart., F.R.S.	2	2	0
The Rev. E. Tagart, F.S.A.	2	2	0
Arthur Taylor, Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
James Taylor, Esq.	1	1	0
George L. Taylor. Esq., Arch., F.S.A.	2	2	0
Sir Edward Thomason, Knt.	3	3	0
James Thomson, Esq., Architect	1	1	0
John Thompson, Esq., Artist	1	1	0
John Thompson, Esq.	3	3	0
John Timbs, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Tite, Esq., Architect, F.R.S.	5	5	0
W. Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., &c.	5	0	0
W. C. Towers, Esq.	2	2	0
The Rev. J. M. Traherne	3	3	0
Rev. T. S. Turnbull, M.A., F.R.S.	5	0	0
Dawson Turner, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.	3	3	0
The Rev. W. H. Turner.	1	1	0
T. Uwins, Esq., R.A.	1	1	0
W. Vines, Esq., F.S.A.	1	1	0
C. E. Wagstaff, Esq.	1	1	0
Jas. Walker, Esq., C.E.	2	2	0
Miss Ellen L. Walker	1	1	0
W. Wansey, Esq., F.S.A.	2	2	0
S. Ware, Esq., Architect, F.S.A.	3	3	0
T. S. Watson, Esq.	1	1	0
The Rev. J. Webb, F.S.A.	2	2	0
F. Webb, Esq.	2	2	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster	2	2	0
Francis Whishaw, Esq, F.S.A.	1	1	0
G. T. White, Esq., Architect.	3	3	0
Richard Samuel White, Esq.	2	2	0
Chas. F. Whiting, Esq.	3	3	0
George Wightwick, Esq., Archt.	1	1	0
E. P. Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
G. A. Williams, Esq.	2	2	0
Samuel Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
E. J. Willson Esq., Archt., F.S.A.	1	0	0
Thos. Windus, Esq., F.S.A.	2	2	0
John Wodderspoon, Esq.	1	1	0
John Wood, Esq., Surveyor.	1	1	0
John Wood, Esq., Artist.	1	1	0
George Wood, Esq.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*	1	1	0
Edward Wyndham, Esq.	1	1	0
Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P.	3	3	0
Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard	1	1	0
The Rev. Jas. Yates.	2	2	0
Mrs. Yates.	2	2	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS CONTINUE TO BE RECEIVED BY

The Treasurer, N. GOULD, Esq., 4, Tavistock Square.

The Honorary Secretaries, { GEO. GODWIN, Esq., 11, Pelham Crescent, Brompton ;
P. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Audit Office, Somerset Place;

And Messrs. DIXON & Co., Bankers, 25, Chancery Lane.

"THE BRITTON TESTIMONIAL, 8vo. 1846."

[*From the Gentleman's Magazine, June,* 1846, *by the* Rev. John Mitford.]

"This little pamphlet affords an account of a dinner given to Mr. Britton at the Castle Hotel, at Richmond, 7th July, 1845, on the 74th anniversary of his birth-day, together with the toasts and speeches on the occasion, and a list of the subscribers to the testimonial. Nathaniel Gould, Esq. was in the chair, and eighty-two gentlemen were present. As circumstances deprived us of the pleasure of joining that meeting, we may be permitted to express in this place our sentiments respecting it.

"To be born to honours is a happy accident; to achieve them is a noble distinction. Mr. Britton's honourable career is all his own; he has gained his station in life by diligent exertion, by the possession of useful and elegant acquirements, by eminence in his own particular line of study, by general intelligence in other branches of science and art, by a love of literature, and by a generous and liberal assistance to those employed in pursuits congenial to his own. To his labours the architecture—and particularly the ecclesiastical and domestic architecture—of the country is deeply indebted for the restoration of what was decayed, and the improvement of what was defective; and in his beautiful sketches and masterly engravings, extending through many volumes, he has given us a treasure-house of antiquarian art, and made the pencil and the graver not only preserve and perpetuate much that has long been mouldering into shapeless ruin, but has also supplied many a new model of improved beauty, suggested by his own genius, and carried into execution by his own zeal and perseverance. There are, however, still higher qualities belonging to our nature than those of mere intellectual excellence, and greater endowments than those of scientific acquirement. Mr. Britton is justly endeared to his friends by the virtues of his heart, as well as valued by them for the cultivation of his mind. Whoever is acquainted with him must be pleasingly impressed with the simplicity of his manners, the kindness of his address, and the open, candid, and generous expression of his feelings. The humble writer of these lines has every reason to be proud of the honour conferred by his friendship, as he willingly confesses the advantage he has derived from his knowledge and attainments. Mr. Britton has enjoyed the enviable privilege of friendly and familiar intercourse with some of the most eminent persons of his age; and we can say, that many who, like ourselves, originally came to him for advice and instruction, soon felt anxious to cultivate a more familiar acquaintance, and to make private friendship be the happy result of professional reputation. The names which appear in the List of Subscribers before us afford an ample testimonial of all that we have said. They extend through all classes, from the Prince to the professional artist; and by their extension they stamp a more authentic value on their approbation. Such a band of friends any man may be justly proud of: and we trust that in Mr. Britton's mind and feelings the present public evidence of attachment will shed a bright and genial lustre over the shadows of advancing age, as they are slowly and gently closing on a long, an honourable, and a happy life."

Benhall. J. M.

LRBAp2

THIS PAMPHLET

is printed for, and presented to, the Subscribers to "*The Britton Testimonial*," as a pledge of the Author's sincerity to give to each of those friends a copy of the AUTO-BIOGRAPHY which he is writing, and which he hopes to complete in the ensuing Summer. At the end of the pamphlet will be found some particulars of the proposed volume. It was intended to have introduced these Memoirs into that work, had they not extended so far beyond the first calculations of the writer. The pamphlet may, however, be regarded as a specimen and part of the Auto-biography; which will necessarily embrace short notices and anecdotes of the literary and artistic friends of the author, and more particularly of those who contributed towards, or were intimately associated with him in his publications.

In the course of March 1847 will be published another pamphlet, to class and arrange with this, and with the Auto-biography, in which it is hoped and expected that the *shade* will be removed from the *Letters of Junius*: viz.

FACTS AND EVIDENCE

CALCULATED TO IDENTIFY THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE

Letters of Junius;

WITH REMARKS ON THE POPULARITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE LONG FAMED, BUT

MYSTERIOUS POLITICAL ESSAYS.

BY

JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

WRITTEN FOR, AND INTENDED TO ACCOMPANY HIS

AUTO-BIOGRAPHY.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BURTON STREET.

M.DCCC.XLVII.

WHITING, LONDON.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 020 691 897 4